

GERMANS ARE BLOWING UP LENS AND ST. QUENTIN AS THEY RETREAT; FRENCH IN NEW DRIVE IN ALSACE

British Patrols Have Been in the Streets of Lens and Gen. Haig's Men Are on the Outskirts of St. Quentin—Hindenburg is Sending in Reserves to Delay Capture Until Cities Can be Destroyed

BRITISH TAKE "THREE SAVAGES" AND WIDEN GAP IN THE LINE

Official Statement Tells of the Capture of Villaret, Southwest of Hargicourt—Great Quantities of Munitions and Equipment Have Been Seized by the British in the Lens District as Big Offensive Moves Ahead

Although British patrols have been in the streets of Lens and General Haig's men are on the outskirts of St. Quentin, the fall of neither is yet officially reported. The Germans, it is apparent, have sent their reserves in and are making a desperate defense to enable their engineers to complete the destruction of the mines and the factories of Lens, which might be useful to the allies.

British Headquarters in France, via London (from staff correspondent of the Associated Press), April 16.—The British continued to-day gradually to widen the second gap in the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin, having captured a position known as "Three Savages," east of Gricourt. St. Quentin continues to burn. Away to the north Lens still holds out. The British apparently would like to take Lens without inflicting too great damage from an extensive bombardment. They have always been in a position to reduce the city to ruins, but the shells have been directed against selected spots, known to be used for military purposes. Nevertheless, the Germans continue their work of destroying the city by blowing up buildings.

The British captured last night the village of Villaret, southeast of Hargicourt, according to the official statement to-day. They also made progress northwest of Lens, and large quantities of guns and war material were made by the British at Lieven and on the Souchez river in the Lens region. The cannon taken include one six-inch naval gun of long range. Truck loads of new tools, many thousands of rounds of ammunition and quantities of bombs, grenades and engineering equipment also were captured.

The report last night that the British had actually entered Lens was evidently premature, but the civilian population evacuated the town on Friday and great fires are burning, showing that the Germans are destroying their stores preparatory to their departure, according to a staff correspondent of the Associated Press. The official statement issued last night reads as follows:

"Early this morning the enemy launched a strong attack on a front of more than six miles astride the Baupha-Cambrai road under cover of a heavy bombardment against our new positions from Hermies to Noreuil. The attack was everywhere unsuccessful except at Lagnicourt where after heavy fighting the enemy gained a foothold. Our counter-attack forthwith drove him back out of the village and his troops retiring under our artillery fire suffered very heavy losses. More than 200 prisoners remained in our hands.

"We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Heiney.

"North of the Souchez river our progress has been continued. We captured the enemy defenses east of Lievin from Riamont wood to the eastern corner of Cite St. Pierre and our troops are pushing on in the direction of Lens.

"A heavy rain has been falling since early this morning.

GERMANS HINDER BRITISH ADVANCE BY STIFF DEFENSE

"British Attacking Waves" North of the River Scarpe Are Declared to Have Been Put Down—Attack On St. Quentin Under Way.

Berlin, via London, April 16.—"On the northern bank of the river Scarpe," says to-day's official statement, "our destructive fire kept down the British attacking waves and a storming attack could not be carried out. Northeast of Croisilles our fire rendered abortive a strong British attack, the enemy suffering severe losses."

"North of the Arras-Cambrai road," the statement adds, "our thrusts drove the enemy back on Lagnicourt and Bourles, and to the sanguinary losses of the Australians must be added the loss of 475 prisoners and fifteen machine guns that have been brought back and 22 guns rendered useless by explosion. Near St. Quentin the artillery fire again has increased and infantry fighting developed this morning over that area."

U.S. SCORPION IS INTERNED BY TURKEY

American Gunboat Is Tied Up to the End of the War, Having Failed to Leave Port Within a Certain Prescribed Time After a Declaration of War

WASHINGTON ADMITS THE ACTION LEGAL

Turkish Official Statement Told of the Action Taken by the Government of Turkey, and at Washington It Is Said the Internment Was Expected

London, April 16.—The official statement from the Turkish war office says that the American gunboat Scorpion has been interned.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The internment of the Scorpion had been expected and is perfectly in accord with the rules necessitating such action for a belligerent war vessel not leaving port within the prescribed time.

THREE MEN BURNED AT MEAD-MORRISON'S

Oil Feed Pipe Broke and Door of the Furnace Blew Out—Company Is Making Shell Cases for the Allies.

Boston, April 15.—Three persons were burned, one probably fatally, to-day when the doors of a furnace at the plant of the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing company in East Boston blew out and burning oil poured over them. The accident was due to the breaking of an oil feed pipe. The company is making shell cases for the allies.

WAS BORN IN ITALY.

Frank Ferrario Died Sunday Evening After Long Illness.

Frank Ferrario, for many years a highly esteemed resident of the Italian colony in Barre, passed away at his home, 3115 Granite street, Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Ferrario had been in failing health for the past one and one-half years. He leaves his wife, who was Miss Linda Brivio, to whom he was married in Barre in September, 1907, and two children, a son, Romeo Ferrario, and a daughter, Miss Adeline Ferrario. Also surviving are his mother, a brother and a sister, living in Italy, and three sisters and a brother living in America, as follows: Mrs. Paul Mainini of Braggville, Mass., Mrs. G. Aspesi and Mrs. R. Craverio of Barre, and Peter Ferrario of Montpelier.

The deceased was born in Italy 44 years ago, his native town being Cenna. As a young man he emigrated to America and settled in Barre around a quarter-century ago. He learned the granite-cutters' trade and for many years he has been a valued employee of Messrs. Gordon. He belonged to the granite-cutters' union.

The funeral will be held at the house Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in Hope cemetery.

DEATH AT GRANITEVILLE.

Joseph Boffice, aged 65, died of hardening of Arteries.

Joseph Boffice, aged 65 years, died Sunday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peter Palkey of Graniteville, of hardening of the arteries, which followed a shock which he sustained about two months ago. Mr. Boffice was born in Italy and came to America 30 years ago. He had lived in Websterville and Graniteville about 15 years, working in various quarries. His wife died about 10 years ago.

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Peter Palkey of Graniteville, at whose home he had lived for the past nine months and where he died, and Mrs. Carrie Kelley of Barre; and four sons, Joseph, John and Charles, all of Montreal, and James of Washington, D. C.

The funeral will be held Wednesday at St. Sylvester's church in Graniteville, with burial in St. Sylvester's cemetery.

JUDGE WILSON PRESIDING

Over Washington County Court—Collusion Suit Being Heard.

Washington county court reconvened at Montpelier to-day with Judge S. C. Wilson, the new superior judge, presiding for the first time. The judge's desk was decorated with carnations in honor of the new judge, the flowers being the gift of court officers.

The first case taken up was that of Arthur Baker vs. A. D. Harris, in which \$8000 damage is claimed as the result of a collision between Baker's team and Harris' automobile at the corner of East State and Main streets in Montpelier. After this case is disposed of, it is expected that state cases will be tried. The order of the criminal cases is as follows: State vs. Pasquale Coia of Barre, assault; State vs. Clarence D. Wheelock of Montpelier, adultery; State vs. George Wiggins, bigamy; State vs. Nora Murphy Moore, larceny; State vs. Dr. M. D. Lamb, abortion. It is possible that the last-named case may be taken up first.

CALLS MEXICO NEUTRAL.

Gen. Carranza Addressed New Congress About World War.

Mexico City, April 16.—General Carranza to his address to the new Congress last night declared that Mexico would maintain a strict rigorous neutrality in the world war.

BIG IMPETUS TO FOOD CAMPAIGN

Pres. Wilson's Appeal for Unity of Action Will Bear Fruit

AMERICAN SUCCESS IN WAR NEEDS IT

President Calls for Unity of Action by All the People

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Fresh impetus was given to the nationwide campaign for more food crops to-day by President Wilson's appeal for unity of action in furthering American success in the world war.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

Putting the navy on a war footing and raising a great army are the simplest parts of the great task ahead, the president declares, and he urges all the people, with particular emphasis upon his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency.

THE ADDRESS FOLLOWS:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them."

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and perfect every power to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and self-sacrifice it involves."

"These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our allies, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been, and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things would be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines and they will be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire."

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this work to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms. The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundant supply, especially for the present year, of superlative. Without abundant food alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effective co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make

sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nations and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own."

The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing adequate supplies of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it."

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidences of people of every sort and station."

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the sea no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties."

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unparagonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, prudent use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring."

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind those who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

FIRM DISSOLVES.

H. A. Richardson to Carry on Business of Calder & Richardson.

A transfer affecting the ownership of the Calder & Richardson coal and wood business, which has its office in Depot square, became effective to-day, when H. A. Richardson purchased the interest held by W. W. Calder. Hereafter the business will be conducted by Mr. Richardson and in announcing his retirement, Mr. Calder states that he has not completed his plans for the future. He will continue his residence in Barre for a time, at least. In the deal Mr. Richardson becomes the sole owner of the concern's yards, sheds and coal pockets in Barre. The outgoing partner has been identified with the fuel business for more than 10 years, having been a member of the firm of G. I. Jackson & Co. before associating himself with Mr. Richardson 16 years ago. The firm has always had its office in the Bolster building east of the Central Vermont railroad station.

HORSE FELL ON RIDER.

Dr. G. B. Gage Had Two Ribs Broken on North Main Street.

Dr. G. B. Gage, a chiropractor living at 71 South Main street, received serious injuries while in the saddle Sunday forenoon, receiving two broken ribs when his horse suddenly reared and fell backward. The mishap occurred in front of the chiropractor's office in the Brown block at 305 North Main street. The horse, a bay, was evidently caught the rider off his guard, for when it fell over backward, the chiropractor, landing on the pavement, caught the full weight of the animal. He was assisted to his home and Dr. J. A. Wark was called. His examination revealed the fractured ribs and as his condition continued serious to-day it was feared that internal injuries might develop. Dr. Gage came to Barre some months ago from New York city.

ST. JOHNSBURY HONORS.

Mabel E. Gray of St. Johnsbury Won First Position.

St. Johnsbury, April 16.—Commencement honors were announced at St. Johnsbury academy this morning as follows: First honor, Mabel E. Gray of St. Johnsbury; second honor, Ruth B. Bigelow of St. Johnsbury; commencement speakers, Mabel E. Gray, Ruth B. Bigelow, Viola S. May of St. Johnsbury, Norman A. Lowe of Ryegate, and Mabel E. Barker of Union Village and Vernon W. Champion of East Haven.

FIVE HOUSES WERE BURNED

Rockaway Park, Long Island, Was Devastated by Fire To-day

LOCAL FIRE MEN WERE POWERLESS

Fanned by Gale, the Flames Leaped from House to House

New York, April 16.—Fire to-day swept a section of Rockaway Park, one of the finest cottage residential sections of Long Island. The flames started in a boardinghouse and, fanned by a gale, made rapid headway, destroying valuable houses and getting beyond the control of the local department. The property loss is several hundred thousands.

SHIRT FACTORY MAY BE STARTED IN BARRE

New York Concern Is Negotiating with Board of Trade and Other Local Parties—May Employ 100 Hands.

After a year of active effort the new industry committee of the Barre Board of Trade has succeeded in attracting to this city an industry that may employ 100 hands and when the board holds its annual meeting to-morrow evening it is expected that final arrangements will be made with the Tauber-Ryttenberg company of New York, manufacturers of shirts, night robes, pajamas and blouses. Not without a good deal of work has this accession to Barre's industries been secured, but there is a feeling that the citizens of the city are solidly behind the Board of Trade and its committee and to-day there was every reason to believe that a branch factory of the New York concern will be doing business here within a few weeks.

The company has negotiated with the Methodist church committee for a lease of the old church building on Church street. One floor, if utilized, will accommodate 100 hands. The Board of Trade is asked to furnish the first 18 months' rent and the company guarantees to take a lease for three years with the privilege of a five-year renewal. On the part of the Board of Trade the money for the first 18 months must be raised before May 1, as the lease will become operative May 15. Those who have given of their time and energy in making terms with the Tauber-Ryttenberg company are confident that the obligation of the Board of Trade will be straightway fulfilled, as members of the committee and the company representatives alike are anxious to set the wheels in motion as early as possible. Electricity is the motive power to be used and the machinery to be installed in the Church street building is all ready to be shipped to Barre. The committee on new industries, representing the Board of Trade, consists of H. F. Cutler, chairman, R. W. Hooker and C. F. Millar.

Among those who have inquired carefully into the proposal of the New York concern the belief obtains that a real opportunity may be met by Barre citizens. The Tauber-Ryttenberg company is very highly rated in Bradford street and its credit is of the best. Its branch factories are numerous and wherever plants have been installed the business has grown rapidly. Scarcely more than a year ago Rutland was selected as a location for one of the branches and to-day 207 women and girls and 26 men are employed, in addition to the office and managerial force.

Robert R. Neill, manager of the Rutland branch, expects to be in Barre to-morrow and his presence at the Board of Trade meeting will be the occasion for informal remarks concerning the plans and purposes of the company.

CATCHIN' ANY?

Trout Season Officially Opened in Vermont To-day.

Few fishermen were abroad with rod and reel when the open season on brook trout began this morning and until the ice-looked brooks are relieved of their winter's burden it is probable that anglers will remain inside the city limits. Old fishermen say that the water is far too cold for trout navigation and he who would tarry by colder banks these days is doomed to disappointment. Blanks for fish and game licenses have been received at the city clerk's office, but the rush for fishing permits had not been great. There are changes in the license laws this year, changes that may conflict with some of the wishes and plans of local fishermen.

References to "residents" in the fish and game laws are interpreted by the fish and game commissioner in the following words:

"Resident: The word resident as used in this act is intended to cover all citizens of the United States who have lived in this state for not less than six months prior to date of making application for a license."

"Non-resident: The term non-resident as used in this act shall include all persons not coming within the definition as set forth in this act. A non-resident property owner is a person living outside Vermont, or an unnaturalized foreign-born person living in Vermont, either of whom owns improved real estate in Vermont, appraised by the listers at \$1,000 or more, and on which valuation such person pays taxes."